Extension of the Session.

The PRESIDENT announced that there would be a sitting of the Assembly on the following day also (*i.e.* Saturday) commencing at 8 A.M.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET—*concld.*

Mr. MISRILALL PARASMALL (speaking in English) said:—Sir, I avail myself of this opportunity to express my thanks to our able Financial Secretary for having placed before the House a surplus budget even in such abnormal conditions of war, when the prices of materials are going up daily and when there is slump in trade. We have to congratulate the Government on their shrewdness in having been able to find out other means of balancing the budget, *viz.*, levying duties on manufactured gold, and without imposing any additional taxation on the poor agriculturists.

The Government have provided for a net expenditure of Rs. 438·11 lakhs in the budget year. They have taken Rs. 26 lakhs, the estimated proceeds from the duty on gold, as a realisable permanent income by way of the duty on gold. But this is only a windfall lasting so long as the price of gold continues to rule high. Hence this should have been shown as only a temporary and non-recurring item of revenue.

If we study the expenditure items in the budget minutely, we will be convinced that the Government have been generous enough to extend their helping hand to almost all educational, agricultural, industrial and commercial activities by giving donations, by advancing moneys, by giving loans and by purchasing shares to a large extent. It would not be an exaggeration but only placing a true fact before the House if I should mention that it is in your regime, Sir, as Dewan of Mysore, that the State got an industrial impetus, and now it has got its own important place in the international industrial markets.

The Government have not lagged behind in the matter of making large contributions whenever necessary to enhance the prestige of the State. They have contributed as much as Rs. 1,00,000 to the War Fund and Rs. 3,000 to the Indian National Planning Committee working under the presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. These two are the important contributions worth mentioning here, besides many others the Government have given.

It is gratifying that the consumption of arrack, ganja and beer has been less than in the previous year. It redounds to the credit of Government, particularly to the Excise Commissioner, that they have introduced the scheme of prohibition to improve the moral, mental, physical and economic conditions of the people. Even though there is a slight decrease in the income of the State from this source, it is a negligible sum; but the effects of the prohibition policy on the people are certainly very beneficial.

Our benign Government have introduced the Money-lenders' Act to come into force from 1st July 1940. Though this legislation was passed some time back, Government were good enough to allow four months' time before giving effect to it in order to facilitate joint-stock banks and other concerns to change the form of accounts. I take this opportunity to request our generous-minded Dewan Saheb to kindly extend the period up to Dipavali when we *Marwaris*, *Sindhis*, *Gujerathis* close our accounts for the year and open fresh account books. The Act may be brought into force from 1st January 1941 instead of 1st July 1940, so that we can change the books conveniently.

You were our distinguished representative at the Round Table Conference on behalf of the Jodhpur State also. Of late there have been several instances which have brought the Mysore State and the Jodhpur State in closer contact with each other. By nominating me, Sir, to the Assembly, you have added one more solid link between Jodhpur State and the Mysore State, and this will be eternally remembered with gratitude by my community.

In conclusion I request that (*a*) as in the G.I.P. Railway, two taps be installed in each third class compartment in our Railway—one for drinking water and the other for washing purposes; (*b*) as the Central Railway Board has suggested the abolition of first class accommodation on the Railways, we may be the first to put this suggestion into practice; (*c*) the grant for the Public Health Department should be enhanced so that more funds might be available to educate the public in health matters by means of lantern slides, posters, school-books, etc.; and (*d*) the grant allotted to the local Hindi Prachar Sabha be increased substantially.

Mrs. THEOBALD pleaded for a bigger provision for scholarships to women of all communities desirous of becoming nurses and that this fact should be advertised in all local vernacular and other newspapers with a view to giving an incentive for more candidates to join. She also stressed the need for Government staffing all primary schools with women teachers, as soon as possible, the present staff of men teachers being transferred to boys' schools. In this connection she appealed to Government to make the salaries of women teachers more attractive so that better type of women could be induced to take to the teaching profession. In conclusion she complimented the Government on the attention they were paying to civic amenities and city improvements and recapitulated the statement of one Lieutenant Colonel who had said that Mysore City was the brightest and cleanest city in the whole of India.

Mr. SYED MOHIYUDDIN HUSSEIN thanked the Government for providing electricity to Chitaldrug town and for solving the water-supply difficulties felt by the residents of the town. He was glad that the town was getting slowly into prominence. But there still remained a lot of improvements to be effected, such as improving the old fort, undertaking drainage works and so on, for all of which the sum of Rs 5,000 provided in the budget was inadequate. He requested that the grant be enhanced to at least Rs. 10,000.

He then paid high compliments to the foresight and broadmindedness of the previous rulers of the State and administrators in preserving in good condition, temples and mosques built in the past. Even the present Maharaja was equally keen that these places of worship should be maintained in a manner worthy of their religious importance and was extending generous financial assistance for their proper upkeep. There was a big masjid in the Chitaldrug town which was probably built during the time of Tippu Sultan Saheb. So big and of such an excellent workmanship it was that it would cost no less than a lakh of rupees to construct a similar mosque now-a-days. It was the only one of its kind in the town. Such an institution, the speaker regretted, was not receiving the attention due to it by the department in the matter of maintaining it in a good condition. The allotment for repairs to the masjid was only Rs. 240 and this was very inadequate. He requested that the allotment be raised to at least Rs. 5,000.

With reference to the prevalence of malaria in the malnad, he said that from the answers elicited on the floor of the House during the question hour that day, it became apparent that the disease was rampant in the malnad villages, taking a heavy toll every month, and that the measures adopted by the Government to eradicate the disease were anything but satisfactory. In this connection he observed that in the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine there were really very effective medicines obtainable at cheap cost for combating malaria and several other diseases. Many years ago, he had an attack of malaria and only one dose of a cheap medicine given by a unani doctor cured him of the disease. Quite recently, a police constable who was suffering from malaria was undergoing treatment in a hospital for more than a month. He did not get any relief. He gave up that treatment and came under the treatment of the unani doctor, and what a surprise it was to the constable that he was cured of the fell disease by a few doses

only of the medicine given by the doctor. While there were such effective medicines in the Unani and the Ayurvedic systems of medicine, the speaker regretted that not much encouragement was being given by the Government to establish such indigenous dispensaries. He felt sure that if only the Ayurvedic and Unani College trained a sufficient number of pandits and hakims and they were employed in dispensaries in rural parts, on a monthly salary of at least Rs. 20 each, malaria and several other diseases would be completely eradicated. He therefore requested that enhanced grants be given for the Ayurvedic and Unani College and that every encouragement be given for establishing more and more Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries in rural parts.

Proceeding, the Speaker suggested that the Amrut Mahal kaval lands be given to poor and landless people for cultivation, after reserving a portion to satisfy the requirements of the department. He also added that during the Dasara and Birthday festivities, railway trains be run once an hour at least between Mysore and Krishnaraja-sagara, to prevent overcrowding.

Mr. SYED MOHIYUDDIN HUSSEIN very much regretted that overcrowding in buses had become the order of the day. It was particularly so in the service between Chitaldrug and Bangalore. Although the bus was a 22-seater, as many as 40 passengers were huddled in it, the extra passengers being picked up after the bus left the starting place. What with heavy luggage on the top of the bus and overcrowding of passengers the lives of the passengers were in danger every moment of their journey. He had no hesitation in saying that this overloading was being done with the connivance of the police. Beyond noting in the book as to when a bus arrived or started, the police never checked whether there was any overloading. Sometimes a police officer would be found seated in the front seat without taking cognisance of the fact that there was overloading in the back seats. He requested that instructions should be issued to the police officers to the effect that in no case overloading should be allowed in buses and that failure to comply with the rules would be taken serious note of.

Referring to the provision under Mahomedan scholarships, the speaker pointed out that it was very inadequate. There were two high schools in the Chitaldrug District—one at Chitaldrug and the other at Davangere. As many as 50 applications were received by the school authorities from students in both the schools. But the number of scholarships provided was only 6. How these six scholarships could be distributed among the applicants for scholarships in both the schools, he need not dilate upon. He invited the attention of Government to the remarks made by a member in the course of budget discussion that in the case of scholarships for minority communities, free-ships given to them be continued but that the amount of each scholarship be reduced by half so that twice the number of students be benefited. The speaker said that he entirely agreed to the principle underlying that suggestion. He accordingly requested that at least 24 scholarships be provided for both the high schools at the rate of Rs. 3 for each scholarship.

He was very glad that Government were taking much interest in the matter of providing Sanskrit education in schools and were spending annually as much as Rs. 14,000 towards it. Sanskrit was stated to be the language of the Gods. So also, the Mahomedans considered Arabic to be the language of their God. There were as many as 5 lakhs of them in the State. They would highly appreciate if similar encouragement be shown in the matter of providing for Arabic education in the State. For this purpose, he requested that Arabic schools be established in each district and Moulvis appointed.

Mr. A. DASAPPA congratulated the Government on the surplus budget presented to the House. He also thanked the Government for the facilities afforded to the members of the Ganigar community and prayed that more scholarships be granted to the students belonging to the community and also that

duly qualified candidates of the community be appointed in the higher grades of the service.

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA said that the *takrar takta* fines levied were very high and requested that they be reduced as the raiyats were passing through very hard times.

Referring to the Medical Department, he pointed out that only the usual grant was provided for it in the budget year also. What with the high cost of medicines on the one hand and the increase in the number of dispensaries on the other, the patients resorting to medical institutions for treatment were not having adequate medical aid. Sometimes the doctors asked the patients to purchase medicines for them. If they did not purchase, they would be obliged to be without medical aid. He requested that the grant should be enhanced so that adequate medical aid might be available to patients attending hospitals and dispensaries.

Referring to the remuneration to patels and shanbhogs in the malnad, he pointed out that while the duties imposed on them had increased considerably the *potgi* given to them had remained the same as it was several years ago. While in the maidan, there were in addition to shanbhogs and patels, toties and talaries to attend to village work, in the malnad there were no totis and talaries and all the work relating to the village was required to be attended to by patels and shanbhogs. He thought that under such circumstances it was only just that the *potgi* to shanbhogs and patels in the malnad should be increased and requested that provision therefor be made in the budget.

He also prayed that the grants to village panchayets and for inter-village communications which were very inadequate be enhanced considerably. Greater concession was required to be shown to the raiyats in the Hassan District in the matter of removal of timber from forests.

The toll fee of 6 annas per cart load of fuel levied by the Forest Department was high and required to be reduced in view of the fact that the raiyats were experiencing great difficulty in going to forests situated at long distances from their homes and collecting fuel therefrom.

Referring to the disposal of petitions presented in the taluk offices, the speaker said though of late acknowledgments in token of receipt of petitions were being given, avoidable delays in their disposal were occurring. He requested that instructions be issued to avoid such delays.

The conditions of certain muzrai institutions were anything but satisfactory. The lands belonging to them were lying fallow. The persons responsible to see that the lands were cultivated were not discharging their duties by the temple. The Amildars were not inspecting the temples and the lands. It was a sad commentary that some Amildars did not know where certain temples in their jurisdiction were situated. As a result of lack of proper inspection, no puja or worship was being conducted in the temples. He suggested that it would be better if the temple lands were taken over by Government and arrangements made for conducting worship regularly.

In the Tirthahalli Police Station as many as 250 to 300 guns were lying deposited, the licence-holders not having renewed the licences in time. None others could purchase them as they had not the requisite property qualification entitling them to possess fire arms. So the guns were getting rusty. If they continued to remain so, they would not fetch proper prices when they were sold. In this circumstance how best they could be disposed of must be thought of by the department. He, for one would suggest a way. At present, licences to possess fire arms were being given to *khatedars*. But most of them were absentee landlords, living far away from their *khates*. It would be better if licences were given to *shikmidars*. But, as they were not entitled to possess fire arms, he suggested that the rules in that respect be amended suitably so as to permit them to possess fire arms.

Due to war and the consequent danger of sea route, people from Udupi

had been resorting to motor services to go to Bombay *via* Tirthahalli, Kadur, Harihar, etc. The few bus services between Agumbe and Shimoga were being fully availed of by these through passengers from Udupi. Consequently much difficulty was being experienced by local people to go from one place to another place. Despite representations made to the authorities concerned in regard to providing more bus services between Shimoga and Agumbe, they had not complied with the request. As a result of this probably, the bus owners on a common understanding had increased the bus-fare to 7 pies per mile. The speaker pointed out that when he recently visited Sravanabelagola, he found that for hundreds of miles the rate levied by the bus owners was not more than 3 or 4 pies per mile. While that was so, he could not understand how the bus owners on the Shimoga-Agumbe route could be permitted to raise the rate to 7 pies per mile. The litigant public also were feeling a lot of difficulty. All courts were situated at a distance of over 50 miles from Agumbe. No buses being available, many cases had to be decreed *ex parte* due to the absence of one party or the other on the dates of hearing. To obviate all these difficulties, the speaker suggested that Government themselves might run bus services between Shimoga and Agumbe, as they had been running between Sagar and Shimoga

Though the Government were pleased to reduce by 12½ per cent the assessment on areca bagayet lands, the concession could not in reality be of any avail to the bagayet owners as the Shimoga municipality was levying an octroi duty of one anna on each bundle of arecanut imported into the municipality. He requested that the octroi duty be got abolished.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH represented that a building be provided for locating the middle school for girls at Holenarsipur, that the grant of Rs. 12 allotted for the music school at Holenarsipur which had been reduced to Rs. 3 be restored to the original level and that seating planks be provided for boys in the Adikarnataka school at Holenarsipur since during the rainy season the floor would be wet and the students would soon catch cold.

Mr. C. NARAYANA REDDY observed that as the village panchayet funds deposited in Government treasuries were not earning any interest, the remuneration of 10 per cent of the collections to panchayet overseers be done away with.

For some time past, village schools were getting lesser grants than they were getting formerly. The representatives of the people in the Assembly agreed to the levy of income-tax on the express condition that the proceeds thereof would be made available for the expansion of primary education. But it was regrettable that the income-tax proceeds were being utilised for other purposes. He requested that before providing additional schools in places where schools already existed, schools be provided in those villages where there were none.

Some villages were as far away as 30 miles from the taluk headquarters. The shanbhogs and patels of those villages were therefore going to the taluk offices once a month for crediting the revenue collections. As they could not possibly return the same day to their villages, they were obliged to stay there for one or two days at the most. Also, at the time of Huzur Jamabandy they would be obliged to remain in the district headquarters for as many as 10 days continuously. They were feeling a lot of difficulty to meet their expenses during their stay in the taluk or district headquarters. Though they had inam lands, in some cases they remained fallow and in the other cases the income from those lands was not much. The other source of income to them was *potgi*, but even that was insufficient. At times it happened that assessment on their *khatcs* was deducted from the *potgi* due to them, and this they were getting nothing whatever even out of the *potgi*. The speaker requested that some allowance be given to them whenever they had to cover a distance of more than 5 miles from their villages to taluk office.

He also requested that where no

railway facilities were available, roads might be laid out from out of the railway cess funds, as the absence of road communications was being particularly felt in the frontier taluks.

Referring to the statement of one of the previous speakers that the Mysore Government had not made adequate contribution towards war purposes, the speaker invited the attention of Government to the crores of rupees paid by them to the Paramount power in the form of subsidy and also large indirect contributions much to the prejudice of State's requirements towards industrial and material progress. All these contributions put together, he remarked, far exceeded the contribution of any other State in this country. He added that the Government should agitate for the abolition of the subsidy and that the whole State would be behind them in their endeavour.

Mr. B. DONDE GOWDA suggested that if it was not possible for the Government to provide a school in each village, grant-in-aid schools at least might be allowed to be started there and the pupils passing through them be permitted to join middle schools. By this arrangement he thought that illiteracy could be eradicated to a certain extent. Many educated young men were available for employment and their services could be availed of for the expansion of elementary education.

The Agriculturists' Relief Act, not having helped the raiyats in any way in reducing their indebtedness, he suggested that debenture loans be caused to be floated to adequately finance the land mortgage banks and co-operative institutions so that they might take over the debts of agriculturists in entirety and solve the debt problem once and for all.

He then suggested that the permanent survey staff might take the assistance of concernd landholders or tenants or raiyats as the case may be and fix finally the boundaries of *hisses* so that the hisse fee that was being levied at present to meet the expenditure on the special establishment for the purpose, might be done away with or at least reduced considerably.

He pointed out that though the Government had given lands to the raiyats for cultivation and for raising food crops, claiming in return from them only land assessment, the ownership of the lands still vested in the Government. Formerly, when lands changed hands, the necessary transfer esntries were being made in the *khatewar* accounts by the authorities concerned without levying any fee therefor. But at present, a special fee was being asked to be paid for noting the entries. When the raiyat paid land revenue, and a number of cesses, the speaker did not know why the special fee should be levied. He requested that the fee be abolished and the expenditure necessary for noting the entries be borne by the Government.

Mr. KAVETI RANGAPPA said that the grant of Rs. 3 lakhs sanctioned for the drainage works in Bangalore City was inadequate considering the size of the city and its growing importance. It was the administrative capital, containing a large population which was ever on the increase. Several distinguished personages visiting it had paid glowing tributes to it as being the best and cleanliest city in the whole of India. It was therefore incumbent on the part of Government to increase the allotment for drainage works to at least Rs. 5 lakhs. Also, more than the extensions, the heart of the city required to be considerably improved. The Second Member of Council to whom the matter was represented also agreed with that view. The sum of Rs. 30,000 provided in the budget was inadequate and required to be enhanced to at least a lakh of rupees every year.

Also a stadium and a radio station for such a big city were a long felt desideratum and he requested that necessary funds therefor be provided in the budget.

Referring to the beggar problem which was assuming big proportions, he pointed out that the city municipality was keen about solving it and requested that adequate funds be provided to establish work houses so that beggary by the able-bodied might be prevented.

He also requested that liberal grants be given to the Civic and Social Progress Association so that more milk centres might be established and pure milk provided to a larger number of children.

He then paid high compliments to the Dewan for boldly venturing to start against odds several industries in the State, so much so that Mysore industries had come to the rescue of the public during the time of war. The prices of steel, paper, cement, etc., had gone up considerably during the last war. But now, thanks to the Mysore industries, the prices had not risen to the same extent. Especially the paper industry had come as a boon to many newspapers and the general public. There was dearth of paper owing to war, and on representations to Government, paper of the particular brand and quality was being supplied to the newspapers at comparatively cheap cost. It redounded to the credit of the technical experts in Mysore to have supplied the Market with good paper which could stand competition. He was glad that the State officers particularly those in charge of industrial concerns had been acquitting themselves most honorably and efficiently so much so that the Government of India had been requisitioning for the loan of their services.

He complimented the Government on making arrangements in the local press in regard to dry colour printing work which was hitherto being got done at Bombay and Madras.

He paid a tribute to the yeoman services of Mr. Masti Venkatesa Iyengar for the improvement of Kannada script and hoped that his suggestions for the reform of the Kannada script would be taken note of by every well-wisher of the Karnataka and honest endeavour made to popularise it.

He next said that coming as he did from one of the backward communities, he was constrained to point out that the backward classes were still backward despite the special measures taken by Government to uplift them. The percentage of appointments under Government secured by this class was not even 1 and he therefore asked that the Central Recruitment Board be continued for a period of another ten years at least by which time he hoped that all the backward classes would have progressed educationally.

He requested that the experts of the Medical and the Health departments should try by means of special research to find out some remedy to combat certain incurable diseases which were taking a heavy toll every year.

Mr. Vajapeyam VENKATESAIYA, who also congratulated the Government on having presented a surplus budget, observed that as a result of the forward industrial policy adopted by the Government, the State was progressing rapidly. All the same he was, he sorry that as most of the labour was being imported from outside, local people had been denied opportunities of making a living. He desired that proper training should be given in future to local men even in respect of skilled labour and they should be given chances of earning their livelihood.

He next drew the attention of the House to the fact that all large industries elsewhere employed Welfare Officers, but that was not the case in Mysore. No doubt there was a Labour Commissioner but that officer was no other than the Director of Industries and Commerce who had to perform many duties, so that he had not much time to attend to the wants and grievances of labourers. He therefore urged that a separate Labour Commissioner be appointed as also a Welfare Officer for each of the industrial concerns in the State. If this was done, he hoped that labourers would be contented and strikes would become things of the past.

He further brought to notice that the scheme for housing labourers, which had long been urged on the floor of the House, had not yet been taken up in spite of the large increase in the number of labourers. He requested the Government to prepare a 5-year programme for the purpose and see that at least 5,000 houses were constructed for labourers, in the Bangalore City within that period.

Speaking of village industries he observed that it was indeed a matter for regret that their number was going

down from year to year on account of the very poor encouragement they derived at the hands of Government. He pointed out that the funds allotted for rural re-construction work contemplated the provision of capital and the giving of encouragement for those who wanted to start or maintain village industries but a large part of the funds was now being utilised for meeting the salaries of a hierarchy of officers. If that could not be avoided, he requested, as an alternative, that a larger provision be made for the purpose in view.

He joined the previous speakers in thanking the Government for taking up prohibition as an experiment in the Closepet area. But speaking of the State as a whole he observed that there should be no toddy shop in any city, town or village. But being aware that all the existing shops could not be closed down all at once he would be satisfied if the Government immediately decided at least to give effect to the scheme of local option.

Regarding the beggar problem in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, he affirmed that it had assumed serious proportions. Even though there was some provision in the Police Act to control beggary under certain conditions, it was no use to the community at large because it was not being enforced. He suggested that the existing provision should be strictly enforced in future. In this connection he thought that charity was being distributed on a large scale in the Mysore State but it was all being frittered away. If only those who made charities did so through well-organised institutions, both existing as well as those to be formed, many a deserving poor could enjoy the benefit thereof.

Mr. R. RANGIAH requested the Government to open another middle school in the Kolar Gold Field area according to promises already held out in this behalf. The strength of the present middle school there was between 700 and 800 and there was not sufficient accommodation for all the pupils. The teaching staff was very inadequate but could not be strengthened on account of lack of funds. He also urged for a separate middle school for girls. He said that there were a large number of girls who wished to continue their studies but were hesitating because they had no separate school for themselves. He also requested that a vocational section be opened in the existing high school as already kindly promised by the Dewan when he visited the place three years ago.

He then remarked that the proposed levy of an extra duty on gold was not justifiable. It was not worth the while of the gold mining companies to extract gold from low grade ores, but at present however, in view of the high prices due to war conditions, the companies were proposing to extract gold from low grade ores. This would come to be given up if an extra duty was imposed, in which case the profits of the companies and therefore the revenue due to Government would naturally fall. If the companies were prosperous, they would continue to provide livelihood to thousands of poor families, whereas if the companies incurred losses, these families would be deprived of their livelihood. In this view he hoped that Government would drop the proposal to levy the proposed extra duty on gold.

Mr. S. VENKATASAMI GOWDA was very glad that the Government had been able to present a surplus budget to the House. He stated that there was a great demand for agricultural implements all over the State and requested the Government to start a few factories here and there for manufacturing such implements.

The PRESIDENT informed the member that a factory had already been started at Hassan for manufacturing agricultural implements.

Mr. M. RAME GOWDA represented that poor raiyats were unable to purchase implements manufactured by the said factory because the prices charged were prohibitive. He urged that the prices be reduced substantially.

Mr. S. VENKATASAMI GOWDA thought that if larger funds were placed at the disposal of the factory at Hassan, it would be able to take up large scale manufacture of tools and charge cheaper rates, at the same time maintaining the quality.

The FIRST MEMBER observed that the factory at Hassan was by no means the only factory manufacturing agricultural implements. The Central Industrial Workshop at Bangalore as well as certain private workshops at Mandya and Closepet were also manufacturing them. He hoped that in future such small workshops would crop up in a number of places.

Continuing, **Mr. VENKATASAMI GOWDA** said that Government had provided only Rs. 1½ lakhs for the improvement of villages. whereas the cities of Bangalore and Mysore alone had been favoured with a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs. He did not grudge that the cities got so much, but he was not sure whether the Government had done justice to the villages. He prayed that an annual allotment of Rs. 3 lakhs should be made for the villages for a period of at least five years to come.

As regards District Boards and other local bodies. they were no doubt passing resolutions in favour of the execution of various works of public utility, such as opening of roads, digging of wells and effecting other village improvements, but most of those resolutions could not be put into practice on account of lack of funds.

He pointed out that in view of the surplus of Rs. 26 lakhs that was anticipated from the proposed extra tax on gold, land revenue rates could be reduced substantially with a view to relieving the raiyats from the burden of debt.

Mr. S. ABDUL RASOOL SAB referred to the inadequacy of the grants provided in the budget for primary education in spite of incessant demands from all sides for larger grants. He requested that something more should be provided for the purpose in the budget year. As the working of the municipal middle schools in most cases was unsatisfactory for want of adequate finance, he requested the Government to take over the management of all such schools and also raise the minimum pay of middle school masters from Rs. 15 to at least Rs. 20.

Referring to the Agricultural Department, he prayed for the starting of experimental farms in as many places as possible with instructions to grow and supply seeds to poor raiyats at concession rates. He said that experimental farms should at first be started in the Marikanve Reservoir area for the reason that Government had spent vast sums of money on that project, but unfortunately the return therefrom was still very poor. He brought to notice that Nagamangala Taluk was a barren tract, calling for very urgent attention. He thought that 25,000 acres of land could be brought under wet cultivation in and arround that taluk. He also pleaded for the starting of a suitable industry in that taluk.

He next pointed out that the estimated receipts under land revenue, *viz.*, Rs. 125 lakhs was somewhat too high and would lead to unnecessary harassment of the raiyats. In order to earn a good name in Government circles, the Amildars would concentrate all their attention on collection of revenue and collection of village panchayet dues, and improvement works in the villages would naturally be neglected. He therefore requested that circular instructions be issued to all the Amildars to the effect that land revenue collection should not be regarded as their only duty and that the other items referred to were also part of their responsibility. Many irregularities were occurring in respect of collections and utilisation of the panchayet funds and the Government should set them right without delay. He represented that notice fees, levy of fines from poor raiyats for delay and attachment of crops in payment of land revenue *khists* were too frequent of late and that such coercive processes should not ordinarily be resorted to in future.

While thanking the Government for having provided more money in the budget for drinking water wells, he said that he was however not impressed with the progress made in respect of wells. He suggested that Revenue Inspectors should be made responsible for well works instead of overseers attached to local bodies.

Referring to the excise policy of the Government, he said that he was very

glad to hear the Dewan stating in his opening speech to the Assembly, that the excise policy of the Government was to reduce consumption by a careful regulation of both the manufacture and the sale of intoxicants.

He expressed his appreciation of co-operative societies which were greatly helping the raiyats; but the raiyats were unable to clear off their debts, because the rates of interest were too high and the arrears accumulating were indeed enormous. He then requested that a land mortgage bank should be started in his taluk side by side with the debt conciliation board.

While thanking the Dewan for telling the House in the course of his opening speech that the total number of dispensaries including those opened during the year 1939-40 was as large as 337, he said that foreign medicines did not very much suit patients in India. He therefore urged that unani and ayurvedic medicines should be encouraged by the Government very much more than at present.

Referring next to irrigation, the member was glad that Government were deriving very good returns in some cases, but in the case of a large number of tanks, cultivation of a good part of the *atchkat* was not possible because silt had long since accumulated and awaited clearance. He strongly urged that Government should examine every case and take action either to improve the supplies by removing the silt or raise the waste-weirs or at least reduce the *atchkats*.

He was of opinion that the scheme of village improvements was not receiving as much attention as it should and that it was not comforting to see that only Rs. 1,50,000 were provided for this purpose. A good many villagers were feeling like emigrating to the towns as even the most necessary conveniences were wanting in the villages. He therefore requested that the grant for village improvement be substantially augmented. The member then suggested that Government should take over the management of all the bus services in various parts of the State for the reason that the passengers were at present experiencing great hardships on account of overloading and ill-treatment by bus-owners. He concluded with an expression of his unqualified appreciation of the references contained in the opening speech of the Dewan to the question of constitutional reform and hoped that Government would take urgent action to give effect to their orders on the report of the Constitutional Reforms Committee.

Mr. A. VENKATESIAH, who spoke next, requested the Government to allot larger grants to the Education Department. He pointed out that there were many high school teachers who had not got promotions for 10 or more years and they were not hopeful of getting any increase at all during the rest of their service. Thus, there was no incentive to good work The previous Director of Public Instruction had prepared a scheme providing for some increment to every teacher, but it appeared as though the scheme had not borne fruit. He was sorry to find that even the present budget did not make any provision for the betterment of the prospects of the teachers. The member thought it necessary for the Government to take the initiative in this matter and request the Director of Public Instruction to submit proposals for giving immediate relief to every teacher who was stagnating at present by placing him in a higher grade than at present. With regard to the University of Mysore, he said that it was necessary to provide for military training therein. In this connection he thought that the object of giving such training would be frustrated if the trained batch of University students could not be recognised as equivalent to a territorial unit force; and in order that this might become possible, he suggested that a portion of the University grant be transferred to the military budget on account of the military training to be given to University students.

Proceeding, the member said that there was a great deal of discussion as to whether the course of studies should be the same or different in the case of boys and girls. He was of opinion that the course of studies should be different

in the case of girls. Particularly in the case of those desirous of stopping away with the S. S. L C. course provision should be made for a special course with an industrial bias, along with a reasonable amount of English, Mathematics, etc. Otherwise if the training given to both boys and girls throughout the University course was the same, the girls coming out of the University would be unsuited for any vocation. For these reasons he urged the need for a thorough reorganization of the course of studies for boys and for girls. Speaking on vocational training generally, he suggested that those who got the training should as far as possible be diverted to villages where there was plenty of scope for such young men to do useful work in various directions; and for initiating a proper rural economic drive under a definite programme he thought that some central organisation should be set up, sufficient funds should be placed at its disposal, and that the several departments of Government should be instructed to extend all the moral support and active co-operation necessary for helping the central organisation to succeed in its work.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK started with a tribute of praise to the Dewan that ever since he assumed the reins of office he had laid and was still laying many foundations for the prosperity of Mysore, such as by the starting of many irrigational, industrial and agricultural undertakings and that the present administration would be ever remembered with appreciation that private philanthropy on a very large scale was being enlisted for carrying out many works of public utility. He recounted the days when in this very Assembly, members were characterising the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works as a white elephant and agitating that it should be closed down. But it was a matter for supreme satisfaction to every member of the House that the works had begun to yield profits to the tune of several lakhs of rupees. The foresight and statesmanship of the present Dewan alone were responsible for this result and it was in recognition of these virtues of the Dewan that Mahatma Gandhi had exhorted the heads of other Indian States to emulate the example of the Mysore Dewan. At all events the present Dewan was a fitting Minister to the Saintly Ruler of this State.

Referring to the unfortunate demise of His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, the speaker observed that the State was deprived of the experience of his vast travel, and culture at a time when they were most needed. The late Highness was a tower of strength to the Depressed Classes and it was a great pity that the hand of death had wrested him away prematurely. The member prayed that God Almighty be pleased to vouchsafe eternal peace to the departed soul and to ordain that His Highness should be re-born in the same Royal Family of Mysore. He then expressed sincere felicitations to Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar on the Yuvarajaship to which he had just succeeded and wished him long life, health, strength and wisdom.

He next prayed for the speedy and successful termination of the war.

Referring to the Budget Estimates before the House, the member expressed gratification that liberal allotment had been made for departments like Education and Industries.

He stated that students of the Banajara community were enjoying the benefit of depressed class scholarships. But for about 20 years together the number of pupils in primary schools was between 600 and 800, whereas those going in for higher education numbered barely 1 or 2 per cent. This meant considerable expenditure to Government but little or no benefit to the community. He therefore represented that in all places where there were 20 Banajara families or a Banajara population of 100, a primary school as well as quarters for the teachers should kindly be provided at the cost of the Government. He also suggested that every family should be compelled to send at least 1 or 2 boys and girls, if any, to the school and that heads of the families should be made to promise that the pupils would not be withdrawn from school till they completed the S.S.L.C. course.

He then suggested that in all the

thandas in which teachers were agreeable to settle down and do teaching work, the schools should be placed on a permanent basis. The schools should not be transferred to other places thereafter and the responsibility of coaching up all the pupils should be cast on the teachers. The salaries of those teachers should be increased or reduced according as they acquitted themselves well or ill. He added that he was making those suggestions with the benefit of his personal experience and with the object that this would be the best way of ensuring success of the scheme of compulsory education.

As pupils of the Banajara community were generally not well up in Kannada at the earlier stages, the speaker prayed that as far as possible only members of that particular community should be appointed as teachers in all Banajara schools. Further, with a view to enable the pupils to prosecute their studies up to the middle school or school final standard, the member requested that more liberal encouragement be extended to Banajara hostels. After stating that women of this community were very backward both educationally and socially, and referring to the opening of a free boarding house for Banajara girls at Chitaldrug by the Second Member of Council, the speaker urged that the Government should kindly take over the maintenance of the said hostel, on the same basis as hostels meant for Harijan girls, and that the provision necessary therefor should be made in the budget for the coming year.

He then went on to explain that 95 per cent of Banajara families had no agricultural lands of their own. No doubt the Government had been pleased to pass orders that lands should be granted to them under special terms wherever possible, but people of the community were finding it exceedingly difficult to derive any practical benefit from those orders. As matters stood, members of the community who were engaged in agriculture were bound to give away one half of the crops raised to the land owners and the other half was all being utilised towards repayment of debts, so that even for their bare maintenance till the following harvest they were obliged to become indebted again. It was thus necessary to help these people to own lands. In this view the speaker appealed to Government to get sufficient extents of land released from Amrit Mahal Kavals, date groves and reserve forests, and allot the same to them free of cost.

He next represented that Banajara labourers were engaged in very large numbers on road and other works in charge of the Engineering Department, but they were not getting reasonable wages for their hard work. On account of the adoption of the tender system of late, the works were being entrusted to middle men on a contract basis and these were taking away the bulk of the profits. The member therefore suggested that the departmental officers might engage the services of the said labourers and pay them direct at reasonable rates.

He brought to notice that recently excise shops had been located in the vicinity of Banajara *thandas* in certain cases, with the result that adults and youngsters had become addicts to the drink habit. He requested that the said shops be got shifted far away from the *thandas* and that other necessary steps be taken with a view to weaning the poor people from the drink habit.

He was glad to learn that Government were arranging for the manufacture of articles of dress required by Banajara women and requested that the same be done very early. He concluded with the prayer that Government may also be pleased to start and foster other minor industries for the benefit of the Banajara population.

MR. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO stated that there were some noteworthy features in the Explanatory Memorandum for the year 1940-41, and that it was a complete record of all the beneficial measures taken by the State ever since the present Dewan took charge of the administration of the State. It was a matter for satisfaction and pride that there was a return of 8 to 9 per cent from capital works. Everything possible was being done with a view to

ensuring the prosperity of the raiyat. In short the programme laid down by the Dewan in 1926 had been fully worked out. The budget before the House showed clearly his anxiety to make Mysore a model for all India. Even outside observers had expressed uniformly high appreciation of the efficiency and popularity of the administration in Mysore State.

The Government of Mysore Act of 1940, in particular, was a model of the highest order. The reforms granted were quite in keeping with the spirit of the times, although there might be a section of people who preferred to hold a different view. Differences of opinion, after all, were bound to exist in all matters. Generally however the reforms were quite satisfactory, though there was one particular point on which further clarification was needed. Only 3 communities having been given separate electorates, all the other communities had to get their representatives returned in general elections. This naturally meant that some of the communities in the Hindu fold which were in a minority would not be able to secure representation at all. Even in the matter of recruitment to the services, the Central Recruitment Board Rules provided for the representation of each and every community in the State but that was not the case in regard to a much more important matter, *viz.*, political representation. No community could appreciate the needs and wishes of any other community. It therefore followed that every community must have its own representatives to serve on the public bodies. If therefore the reforms were not going to be given immediate effect to, he requested that further action be taken to help every minority community to feel that its interests were going to be safeguarded to the utmost extent possible.

Regarding the excise policy of the Government, the speaker appreciated the slow but sure method of closing down shops adopted by them.

As regards inter-village communications, the speaker was of opinion that it was a question of utmost importance, and that it ought to be tackled in the first instance by the District Boards with keen and sustained interest. And in addition to inducing the District Boards to take such interest, the Government also must see that every village could boast of a motorable road from every one of the surrounding village as well as from the nearest provincial road.

Referring to Railways, he observed that although Mysore was regarded as a model State in every respect, its railways were not a model to the rest of India. There was too much of overcrowding in trains. He urged that arrangements be made for attaching a sufficient number of upper class carriages in all trains, so that those who could not find accommodation in the third class and who were willing to travel more comfortably, might go in for second or first class tickets. The Railway Department was making large profits, and it stood to reason that sufficient conveniences were created for the travelling public.

With regard to the Education Department, the speaker observed that the number of schools of all grades required to be increased to a considerable extent. The teaching staff also required to be strengthened. He was thankfully aware that Government were doing much in the direction; but it was found to be insufficient. Besides, in many of the existing schools accommodation was not enough for all the pupils seeking admission therein. In Chikballapur, for example, this had been the experience. He therefore suggested that wherever necessary, headmasters of schools must be permitted to open extra classes. Lastly, some of the text-books were not available for months after the reopening of schools and pupils were put to considerable inconvenience on that account. He hoped that the Director of Public Instruction would take necessary steps to see that this longstanding complaint was remedied effectively.

Mr. Y. V. KUMARIAH thanked the Financial Secretary for the surplus budget placed before the House. Though he was sorry to observe that the income

under Forest had gone down, he was glad that the revenue from other sources was steadily improving since 1935-36. He was grateful to the Government for introducing prohibition in the Closepet area. He hoped that some more shops would be closed in the area in the coming year. He also appealed to Government to try prohibition in some more areas so that a large number of poor families might live in peace and happiness.

At this stage, the House rose for lunch and met again at 3-30 p.m.

Mr. M. RAME GOWDA also thanked the Financial Secretary for the surplus budget presented to the House. He represented that the raiyats in Kolar District were groaning under heavy taxation, and that adequate and speedy relief must be given to them. The grant provided for repairs and maintenance to major and minor tanks in the Kolar District was very poor and must be increased if the raiyats were to be benefited.

Regarding electric lighting of the villages, he requested that Government be pleased to supply lights of 60 candle-power at the current rate of Rs. 18 per annum. The grant of Rs. 1,50,000 provided for village panchayets was hardly adequate. After meeting establishment charges, very little would remain over for actual improvement purposes. He requested that at least Rs. 10,00,000 must be ear-markedf or improvement works. In view of the increasing income from the Gold Mines the speaker requested that the raiyats' contributions for tank works, at least in the Kolar District, be not insisted upon, and that restoration works be taken up without further delay.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHI ACHAR complimented the Dewan on his progressive industrial and irrigational policy. One of the members had remarked that hospitals were not receiving adequate supplies of medicines, etc. The member suggested that Government might open a factory in the State itself for manufacturing medicines required for local consumption. He then represented that the Darga at Mulbagal needed repairs and a sum of Rs. 1,000 at least should be sanctioned for the purpose. Similarly, the Ganapathi Temple at Kulmane was a very special kind of institution and at least a sum of Rs. 5,000 was required for restoring it.

He joined the Muslim member from Chitaldrug in requesting that all ancient mosques and temples in the State must be kept in good repair and that a grant of Rs. 50,000 should be allotted for the purpose in the annual budgets.

Regarding village improvements, the speaker regretted that the grant was very much less than what was provided for the two cities of Bangalore and Mysore. He was of opinion that if the villages did not improve, the progress of the cities also would be affected. Just as every village had a panchayet, every taluk must have a Taluk Board and contributions from the village panchayets, together with the Government aid, must be utilised for the improvement of village communications. With their present resources, the District Boards were unable to construct even one mile of new road. So the member suggested that District Boards might be abolished and Taluk Boards constituted instead.

With regard to Education, the speaker suggested that instead of increasing the number of schools, it would be much better if the working of the already existing schools was improved. Many schools were not being opened for months together sometimes, and the School Board Officers were not inspecting the schools properly. For this reason he requested that the School Boards be abolished and the jurisdiction now vested in the District Boards as local education authorities be withdrawn, the Government themselves assuming control over the schools. From the savings accruing to Government in this way, he hoped that at least 100 new schools could be started every year.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE BUDGET.

Resolution No. 1.

Opening of New Middle Schools in the State.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA moved the following resolution :--